menths age, to prenounce against the Government of the Finte first, and that he is now by degrees being joined by all the idle and disaffected in the same for the purpose of siding has general revolution. The insurrectionists shift submit propositions for an accommodation to Col. Echegaray, but they were such that he could not listen to them, and sent them to the General Government, edince that time nothing has been done of moment, on either side, and the last news is, as above stated, that Rebolledo has offered to abandon his cause on being pardoned.

In the State of Tamaulipas, things are in an In the State of Tamaulipas, things are ill air unsettled state. It is said that the Government of the same base confirmed the reslection of Cardonas, not withstanding that Prieto was duly elected. This latter fact needs confirmation, as well as the report circulated by the Confirmation, so well as the report circulated by the Universal that Prieto has since been assassinated. The Universal that Prieto has since been assassinated. The Council of the Government of that State, a short time since, became alarmed and ordered the Legislature to meet to take measures to avoid what appeared to be an approaching revolution; but the latter on meeting resolved that they discovered no cause of alarm.

since, became assures to avoid what appeared to be an approaching revolution; but the latter on meeting resolved that they discovered no cause of alarm.

Whilst all these events were passing, the Opposition press indulged in the most violent invective against the General Government, and more particularly so against the President himself, with an apparent design to place him before the nation as imbecile, and therefore useless. In consequence of the contrivance of these stracks, the Government saw fit to issue a decree, on the 21st instant, restricting the abuse of the therty of the press. The decree is not generally considered too severe, as it does not prohibit free discussion respecting the acts of the Government; but its principal aim is to suppress personal abuse and defamation of character. It caused, nevertheless, a considerable sensation, and a silent pronunciamento on the part of the Opposition papers, which has had no effect on the minds of the reading population. The Press, the Orden, and the Siglo, on the issuing of this decree, published the same, leaving the rest of the paper blank. This continued for a day or two, when the Press (the most violent of the three) disappeared from the list of public journals, with an advertisement to the effect that it should respect when the suspices should be more favorable. The Siglo continued for a day or two in blank, as also did the Universal, and then began by degrees to fill its columns with the most trifling observations possible, under the pretext that it had no liberty to publish anything else. The Trait of Union also, on the 29d instant, suppressed its bulletin, with an apparent determination to continue to do so for the future; but it, as well as the rest of the Opposition papers, has adopted a milder course.

Treit d Union also, on the 22d instant, suppressed its bulletin, with an apparent determination to continue to do so for the future; but it, as well as the rest of the Opposition papers, has shoped a milder course.

The Constitutional, slinding to the conduct of these papers has the following: "Cannot the editors of these papers then fulfil their duties otherwise than by writing against the public authorities, for the purpose of lowering them in the public estimation? Can they not publish anything but calumnious and defamatory assertions under the responsibility of an assumed name? If it be so, the nation will gain greatly by their not writing any more, and the disposition of the Government is fully justified.

I would willingly translate you some of the I would willingly translate you some of the editorials of these journals, but it would serve no useful purpose; the result of this decree will probably prove who is in the right. I may add that the reading public in general are quite indifferent on the subject, but we here it will have the effect of directing the minds of the here it will have the effect of directing the minus of the writers for the newspapers here to semething better than uninteresting and unfounded theories on Government, the expression of opinions without knowledge, and accusations against public or private persons, because, whether true or false, they possess no interest.

The Council of Government have, at length,

agreed to call the Congress together in extra session, on the 15th October, and have issued a consocatoria to that effect. The business to be acted upon, is as follows: (The first article fixes the day of their meeting.) Agr. 2. The Congress shall occupy themselves exclu-

I. With the laws and decrees necessary for the re-stab-

I. With the laws and decrees necessary for the re-stab-lishment of order and other objects comprehended in the 1st and 2d part of Art. 49 of the Constitution.

II. In providing the Government with the means neces-sary for the objects referred to in the foregoing.

III. In ading the State that are invaded by the Indians.

IV. With the business relative to the Isthmus of Tehnan-tepee, and shall decide upon the contract the Government may celebrate in accordance with the law of 14th May last.

V. With the decision relative to the addition of the 14th article of the act of reforms.

VI. With the decisions necessary for the election of Sen-ators in the places in which the elections may be held this

year.
VII. With all relative to the economical functions of the
Jury of both Chambers.

Jury of both Chambers.

It is by some persons supposed that efforts will be made to prevent the meeting of Congress, (even should they feel inclined to meet,) and when it shall have should they feel inclined to meet, and when it shall have should they feel inclined to meet,) and when it shall have finally met, a much sterner strempt, it is thought, will be mede at a revolution than has yet been, and that will be to get the Congress to declare the President imbedie! Such an assertion certainly appears queer, (even to me.) but it is already spoken of. I would offer a few observations on the course thus far pursued by Arista, but (as the severest of the opposition does not allege that any of his acts have been unconstitutional, and only blame him for not taking the life winto his own hands, so that he might thus ruin himself. I think it quite unnecessary.

D. Guillermo Prieto was appointed on the 13th inst. Minister of Finances. This gentleman is well

thinst. Minister of Finances. This gentleman is well known as a writer for the public press, and also as a poet. He is not much esteemed as a man of business, and it is thought that his permanence in office will not be long. Nevertheless, the papers state that he recommended a plan which has been adopted, and by means of which the Government will be able to save over \$68,000 a veer.

The Board of Public Debt published on the 22d inst, that they were ready to pay the interest per cent, due on the Interior Debt for the year 1851 Gen. D. Pedro Maria Anaya, late Postmaster-General, has been appointed Minister of War; Robles to the Commandancy General of the State of Yera Cruz and Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; and Gen. Uraga has been appointed Commander-General of the State of Guenajuato, and resides at Miguel el Grande.

been appointed Commander of the Guanajuate, and resides at Miguel el Grande.

Don Javier Echevverria, the Director of the Don Javier Echevverria, the Director of the Commander of the Don Javier School and Some on Carlos Lottery, died in this city a few days ago.

One of the Opposition papers stated, some time sgo, that the Government had caused the 2½ per cent, export duty to be paid on the \$2,500,000 which were remitted to England for the English boundholders. The Government then published all relative to this business, by which it is seen that this duty was not col-lected, but that the entire amount was returned to

Since the usurpation of Blancarte in Guadalajars, all means of communication by mail with that city has been discontinued, by order of the General Government. This is Mexican like.

The anniversary of Mexican Independence was celebrated here, in the usual manner, on the 16th inst. I observed less animation on the part of all classes was celebrated here, in the usual manner, on the foliainst. I observed less animation on the part of all classes
than in former years, but more particularly on that of the
respectable people, few of whom walked in the procession, ner did they attend at the Alameda to hear the customary cration. The procession was unstreaded by any
of the religious orders, nor were my of them represented in it. The President was accompanied by only three
or four aids, and about a dozen of gattlemen in citizen's
dress, who walked in a group around and behind him,
it appears that there was no one of any note or talent
who would write or deliver the oration of the day, and
a young student was chosen who made an effort, but
there was nothing worthy of notice in his speech, and
not a sign of applaine greeted him at the conclusion,
it was remarkable that none of the families of the city
strended at the Alameda, and more than half of the sea's
provided for them were vacant. On the conclusion of
the discourse the President left, shnost alone. I observed that as he passed by, no friendly nor even respectful salutations greeted him, nor was a solitary cisa uttered, but all appeared to look at him in idle curiosity or
indifference. He was dressed in full unform. All night
the cathedral was illuminated, a grand Concert was performed at the National by the Onera Company, and a the cathedral was illuminated, a grand Concert was per formed at the National by the Opera Company, and beautiful display of inveworks was exhibited in the prin cipal square, to the infinite delight of many thousan

Bernardino Alcalde, a Deputy, has been arrested for an attempt at a revolution in this State. His cause has been referred to the Grand Jury of the Cham-bers of Deputies. He denies the charges made agains him, and attributes his arrest to the private animosity of

A proposition was introduced, a short time ago, into the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, desiring them to solicit the General Congress to declare the Pre-sident unit to govern, or in the words of the proposition. "In the case of moral impossibility," provided in art. 99 of the Constitution. It was rejected.

Since the above was written we have later from Orizaba. The Governor of the State of Vera Cruz united the National Guard of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, and united the National Guard of Vora Cruz, Jalapa, and Papantla, amounting to 250 men, and sent them a axinst the revolutionists, but they were met and defeated by the latter, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, together with all their arms and amnunition, on the plain of Cerro Gorde, near the gorge of Ixtapa. This happened on the 21st inst. The chief of the revolutionate (Vargas) states in his address to the people of Orizaba (after this defeat,) that the only object he has in view is the repeal by the State of the alcabala duty. The Meader Instate that the law imposing this duty ought to be repealed, and it prehably will be.

Gregorio Miery Teran has been appointed Director of the San Carlos Lottery, in place of Echevverria, deceased.

Mexico, Oct. 3, 1852. The order for discontinuing the communication by mail between this city and Guadalajars was not enforced. Latest dates from there state that the plan of Blancarte, proclaiming Senta Anna, has not been secended by any other part of the State than the capital. and even there popular opinion is against it.

I stated above that Gen. Uraga had been appointed Commander-General of the State of Guanajus-We perceive now, by the papers, that his removal from the command of his brigade, and the changing of the name of the same to that of its present Commander, greatly offended him; and in his reply to the order of the Minister of War (to the above effect) he manifests deep anger, and says that he refuses to accept of the post of Commander-General of Guanajuata, or any other post under the Government, and says also, that the Pre-sident may even discharge him from the service.

The Governor of the State of Michoacan has been invested with the extraordinary powers necessary for quelling the attempts at revolution in the same, and

inte accounts state that the National Guard of the State is being considerably ungreented. It appears that Baha-mondi is still in La Pediad, and that another attempt has been made at Marsvatio, in the same state) but it proved

The Opposition papers continue to amuse themselves in consequence of the decree against the shuse of the liberty of the press; their tone is militer than formerly, however, in respect to the Government. No attempt has been made to enforce this decree, an II believe there has been no occasion for it. The supreme Court made a representation to the Government, stating that the said decree was unconstitutional, but it was not beselved.

The Universal has contradicted its statement

at Prieto had been assassinated. We have nothing new in respect to the Tehuantenee business. The Monitor continues to insist of the publication of the scaled proposals for the privilez-of the read. Yours, respectfully, Eo.

The Cunard steamship Petrel, Capt. Sampon, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas and Bermudaleft the former place on the 20th, and the latter on the 25th. We have Bermuda papers to the 24th inst.

The destruction of life and property by the late gale at the West Indies, it is supposed, will prove very distressing. It was reported that a number of houses were blown down at the Island of Nevis.

houses were blown down at the Island of Nevis.

Venet Left in Distress and Undergains Require at Bormada.

Bark Æolan, Jordan from New York for San Jann, with loss of top
masts, salls, risering. Re., to sail in about two weeks. Brad. A. Jen
urine, Perkins, from Boston, bound to Curacou, with loss of head and
bowsprif, having been run into by a vessel at sen, to sail until hay
Brad. W. Packer, May, from Boston for St. Dominga, with loss of
foremast upon, solid & control of the St. Dominga, with loss of foremast, spars, sails. &c., to sail in 15 days. Br. box Triumph. Roberts, from Demarara for Liverpool, N. S., with line of manifest spars, sails. &c., and had bent, galley and believels stone; waiting ad-

Brig J. B. Brown, from New York, are on the 21d inst. Swan, from do., arr. 24th; schr. Medota, from Baltimore, do. do. Vestelt Left at St. Thomas-Barks Gen. Herrison, Messi, from Alexandria for Barbadoes, with loss of 2 topmasts and boad of main mast; J. L. Crowell, M. Faddea, from Philadelphia for Trinalad, issaine hadly, and would go upon the railway; boy Eric Crowdle from Antiqua, wto orders; schr. Edward, Sprince. (of Frankfort Mc.) has been condemned and sold. Me.) has been condemned and soid.

Left at Guayanez, P. R., 17th inst.—Backs Maris. Heavy, from
Portland, disg for Bonare; Mariel, from New York, sing, for New-

DISTRESSING CASUALTY. - The brigantine Waterloo, of this port, Captain Outerbridge, left these Islands on the 27th ultimo, bound to Philadelphia, having on board, in addition to the American crew which she brought here from Philadelphia, a crew from this place, which was to succeed the other on her arrival at Philadelphia.

On the 30th, when about 300 miles West of the Bermids, she encountered the hurricane of which we have already had to record so many disasters. She was thrown down while laying too—her ballast shifted, and to prevent her sinking, her masts were cut away. With the rigging went overboard the mate, one seaman, and two boys of the American portion of the crew; all of whom were drowned. The water in the hold was stove and all the provisions destroyed.

The Margaret Musson, Captain Gwynn, was engaged by the insurance company here, yesterday, to proceed to the assistance of the Waterloo. Sue is provided with spars, sails, &c., and a number of active

Brig R. H. Packer, A. Mayo master, from Boston, bound to St. Domingo, put into St. Georges on Friday last, with loss of foremast, spars, and sails, in a hurricane on the 29th and 30th of September, in lat. 28 30, long. 69 30. Subsequent to the gale she had several days calm weather. Captain Webb, of the brigantine Griffin, from

Porto Rico, reports having fallen in with, on the 4th inst., in lat. 22 20, long. 66, the schooner Syren, of Halifax, N. S., dismasted and shandoned, laden with fish and

Daniel Webster.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, written by Mr. Webster to an intimate friend in this city, dated Franklin, May 3, 1846, from which we make the extract below, and which we are sure will be read at this time with unusual interest.

"I have made satisfactory arrangements respecting my house here, the best of which is that I can leave it where it is, and yet be comfortable, notwithstanding the railroad.

This house faces due North. Its front windows look toward the river Merrimac. But then the river so turns to the South, so that the Eastern windows look; ward the river also. But the river has so deepened ward the river also. But the river has so deepened its channel in this stretch of it, within the last fity years, that we cannot see its waters, without approaching it, or going back to the higher lands behind us. The history of this change is of considerable importance in the philosophy of streams. I have observed it practically, and know something of the theory of the phenomenon; but I doubt whether the world will ever be benefitted, either by my learning or my observation in this respect.

"Looking out at the case windows, at this moment, (? P.M..) with a besuttful sun just breaking out, my eye sweeps a rich and level field of 100 acres. At the end of t, a third of a mile of, I see plain marrie grave stones.

it, a third of a mile off, I see plain marrie grave stones, designating the places where repose my father, my brother Joseph, and my sisters Mehirable, Abigul and Sarah; good Scripture names, inherited from their Puri-

"My inter? For each exert we could be a kingsom, in the lower part of the State, in 1739—the han isomest man I ever saw, except my brother Ezeki-l, who appeared to me, and so does he now seem to me, the very linest human form that ever I had eyes on. I saw him in his coffin—a white for chesd—a tinged cheek—a complexion as clear as heavenly light! But where am I straying to the country light of the complexion of the country light. "The grave has closed upon him, as it has on all my brothers and sisters. We shall soon be all to gether.

But this is melancholy-and I leave it. Dear, dear kin-

dred blood, how I love you sil!

"This fair field is before me—I could see a lamb on any part of it. I have ploughed it, and raked it, and hoed it, but I never mowed it. Some how, I could never learn to hang a scythe! I had not wit enough. My brohearn to hang a scythe! I had not wit enough. My bro-ther Joe used to say that my father sent me to college in order to make me equal to the root of the children!

"Of a hot day in July—"I must have been one of the last years of Washington's administration—I was making hay, with my father, just where I now see a remaining elm tree, about the middle of the afternoon. The Hon. Abiel Foster, M. C., who lived in Canterbury, six miles of, called at the house, and came into the field to see of, called at the house, and came into the field to see Ander Poeter, M. C., who lived in Canterbury, six mics off, called at the house, and came into the field to see my father. He was a worthy man, college learned, and had been a minister, but was not a person of any considerable natural powers. My father was his friend sud supporter. He talked awhile in the field, and went on his way. When he was gone, my father called me to him, and we sat down beneath the elin, on a hay cock. He said. We son, that is a worthy man, he is a great him, and we sat down beneath the elm, on a hay cock. He said. 'My son, that is a worthy man he is a minn ber of Congress; he goes to Philadelphia, and gets six dollars a day, while I toil here. It is because he had an education, which I never had. If I had had his early education, I should have been in Philadelphia in his place. I came near it, as it was; but I missed it, and now I must work here.' 'My dear father,' said I. 'you shall not work; brother and I will work for you, and wear our hands out, and you shall rest —and I remember to have cried, and I cry now at the recollection. 'My child,' said he, 'it is of no importance to me; I now live but for my children: I could not give your elder brother the advantages of knowledge, but I can do something for you. Exert yourself—improve your opporthing for you. Exert yourself—improve your oppor-tunities—lears—lears—and when I am gone you will not need to go through the hardships which I have un-dergone, and which have made me an old man before

next May he took me to Exeter, to the Philips "The next May he took me to Exeter, to me rampe Exeter Academy—placed me under the taition of its excellent proceptor, Dr. Benjamin Abbort, still living.

"My father died in April, 1806. I neuber left him, nor forsook him. My opening an office at Boscawen was that I might be near him. I closed his eyes in this very house. He died at sixty-seven years of age—after. The of exercise tool and exposure—a private soldier. a life of exertion, toil and exposure—a private as an officer, a legislator, a judge—everything that could be, to whom learning never had disclose

ample page."
"My first speech at the bar, was made when he was on "My first speech at the par, was made when he was on the bench—he never heard me a second time.

"He had in him what I recollect to have been the character of some of the old Puritans. He was deeply religious, but not sour—on the contrary, good humored, facetious—showing even in his age, with a contagious laugh, teeth, all as white as alsobaster—gentle, soft, play-ful—and yet having a heart in him that he seemed to have borrowed from a lion. He could frown: a frown it was, but cheerfulness good humor and smiles comit was, but cheerfulness, good humor and smiles co-posed his most usual aspect. Ever truly, your friend, "DANL WEBSTRE

Mr. Webster-His Will, &c. A correspondent of The Times writes from

A correspondent of The Times writes from Marshfield as follows:

"A limb incident which occurred only a day or two before Mr. Webster's death, illustrates in some degree the powers of a strong will, over even an enfeebled frame. A document for the State Department was brought to him to sign; his signature was appended, but by a hand so tremulous that it could hardly be recognized. Bring me another," said Mr. Websser, cheerfully, as he looked upon his work. "It will never do to send that to Washington: they will that it came from a sick man." Then nerving himself with a strong effort of will, be seized his pen again, and affixed as bold and decided a signature as ever in his days of youthful healthful prime. "There, that will do," said the expiring Secretary, as he sonk back again, exhausted.

"Mr. Webster made his will only a few days since, signing it on Thursday last. It was drawn up under his direction by Geo, T. Curtis, Esq. It gives the Marshfield property to the widow during her lifetime, and then transfers it to Fletcher Webster—the only inving an unusually intelligent and manly lad of about twelve grandchildren, by his daughber, Mrs. Appleton, are already very wealthy, so that no injustice is done them and relative, but left to very many of them little W. Paige, R. H. Ratchford, and Fletcher Webster, are the Executors, and Mrs. Webster Executive. Ed.

ward Curtis and Peter Harvey. Esqs., are Trustees on tehalf of the widow."

The Athany Econing Journal says:

At the dinner given to Mr. Webster by the citizens of Albary, without distinction of party, on Wednesday, May 28, 1831, in response to Hoo. John C. Spencer's similable sentiment,

The Constitution of the Footed States and Dealed Webster—Instantic new, and inseparables in the records of line and tenut.

Mr. Webster said:

Mr. Sostinyatraches me to the Constitution of the construction.

Mr. Webster said:

"My destiny attaches me to the Consitution of the country, desire not to outlive it. I desire to render it some a reichand to the modest stone that shall mark my grave, whether within my native New-timmpoline or my adopted Massishasetts. I wish no other epitaph than thus: Walle he lived, he did what he could to support the Constitution of his

N. J. Episcopal Convention

The special Convention in this city, continued The special Convention in this city, continued its proceedings till a late hour, last evening, and finally adjourned, after adopting some resolutions, referring the new charges against Rishop Downe to a Committee, who are to report to another Convention to be held Dec. I, at Burdington. The report of the Committee who ware as pointed at the last Convention to appear before the House of Bishops, was not disposed of, rise motion to adopt it being withdrawn on account of a strenuous opposition to it. The debate then occurred on the readulations, during which the same positions have course. unfit to make a full investigation, because some of the witnesses against the Bishop did not recognize their authority, &c. The desiste was volument, and in many instances very personal. The advocates of the course already taken, were of course in favor of this new units. tervention of any other. To this it was en-wored that the House of Bishops had, by their orders, reconized the right of a Diocese first to present that no new trial could had, except upon presentment of the Diocese, and t this Committee was appointed to investigate, with

that his Committee was appeared to investigate, with a view to present if necessary.

The following are the resolutions first offered for the appearament of the Committee, by Mr. J. S. Chewood:
WHEREAS, the Court of Bishops, assembled on the 7th of October, instant, did, on the 15th, adopt the following orders, to see:

Whereas, previous to the making of the presentment now before this Court, the Convention of New-Jersey have investigated most of the making of the presentment now before this Court, the Convention of New-Jersey have investigated most of the matters contained therein, and have determined that their was no ground for presentment. Therefore, Ordered, That as to the matters transacted upon by said Convention, this Court do not feet themselves called apon to proceed further."

"Whereas, the Biocose of New-Jersey stands pledged to investigate any charges against the Bission that may be presented from every responsible source; and whereas, a special Convention has been called, shortly to need in reference to the new matters contained in the presentation to before this Court. Therefore, Ordered, That this Court, relying upon the said pledge, will not now proceed to any farther action in the presentment, read before that Court be referred to Jas. Potter, J. H. Wakefield, C. M. Harker, D. B. Ryall, T. H. Whitney, Henry McFarlane and J. L. McKnight, with instructions to proceed with diligence and with all convenient dispatch, to make a full investigation of the new matters contained in the paper aforesaid, and that they report to the Convention.

- That the Committee have power to fill any vacancy oc-

That the Committee have power to fill any vacancy oc-

Convention.

— That the Committee have power to fill any vacancy occurring among its members.

— That when this Convention adjourn, they adjourn to meet at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 1st of December.

Walter Rutherford offered the following resolution as a substitute for those of Mr. Chetwood:

Whereas, It appears by the report of a Committee appointed by this Convention, to investigate certain charges against the Right Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of this Diocese, that only a portion of the witnesses were examined before them, and scarcely any on whose evidence the presentment rest d. And.

Whereas, The Right Rev. Beishops of Ohio, Virginia and Maine, possessing this report of the Committee, and the evidence taken by themselves, have published a document under their clinical signatures, publicly preclaiming thur belief that the Right Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of this Diocese, is guilty of certain grave and serious offenses impunging his moral character, and tending to impair his assulness, and declaring that they stand full handed with the moof of the charges in such presentment:

Rev. Level. That the Right Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop.

fulness, and declaring that they stand full handed with the proof of the charges in such presentment:

Reselved, That the Right Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of this Diocese, he carnestly solicited to demand from his Feers a trail of these charges in order that public opinion may be satisfied, and kis character sustained in the Church.

Mr. R. remarked that the Committee appointed to wait on the Court of Bishop, contended for the rights of the Diocese, and not for Bishop Donne, that he wished to be third; that the Bishop in his reply argued for the rights of the Diocese; that this resolution was merely to remove the bar of the Diocese, between the Bishop and the Court so that he might take such course as his conceiner might dietate.

conscience might dietate.

These resolutions the Bishop refused to put to the Convention, declaring that when he wished to demand a trial, he would do it of himself and not ask the Convention to do it for him; that they were an infringment upon his rights, and that he considered himself not only

on. Cortlandt Parker then offered the following Mr. Cortlandt Perker then offered the foll wing:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the fair
tame of our Bishop central effectually be rescued from the
scensitions against it, by any es parts injuly, however
therough, nor without a canonical trial.

This was ruled out by the Bishop on the same grounds

This was ruled out by the linkop on the same grounds as the preceding.

The Yeas and Nays were called upon filling the resolutions first introduced with the names inserted above and regulated as follows: Clergy, Ayes 34; declined voting, 3; Laity, Ayes 21; Nays 8; divided, 1.

Mr. Jonnes Farker them moved to amend the resolution by adding that the Committee should investigate all matters which were not examined in the first presentment. The vote on this was as follows: Clergy, Ayes ner; Nays 51; declined voting, 2; Laity, Ayes 8; Nay, 21. The original resolution with the names inserted was then satepted.

then salepted.

The vale on the resolution giving the Committe power to fill vacancies, was as follows: Clerry, Ayes, 24: Nays, 3; declined soting, 1; Laity, Ayes, 22; Nays, 2. So the resolutions originally introduced were alopted, and the Conventions djourned.

Great Gale on Lake Superior-The Baltimore in Trouble-Matters and Things.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Again I have the painful task of aunouncing a marine disaster on Lake Superior. The Manhattan is just in and reports having passed the Baltimore to-day, near Whitefish Point, with her foresail and both pipes carried away, making her way back here, but not within halling distance. Several persons were observed engaged in preventing her from taking fire. The B. loft on the 17th, with a heavy freight and a large passenger on the 17th with a heavy freight and a large passenger list, causing considerable anxiety here to hear of her satety during the gale of yesterday, which Captain Caldwell, or the Manhattan, pronounces to be the most severe he has experienced on Lake Superior. The M. escaped by making Grand Island Harbor. That the B. weathered it as she did, proves her to be a vessel of much more staumchness than some havy hither. much more staunchness than some have hitherto give her credit for. The delay caused by this second calam ty easis the doom of a repetition of last season's laying over of freight at this place, and also furnishes an after strong argument in favor of a Canal around the Falls of

The Apperent and Assistant make another mente-tual attempt to get off the Independence. Her owner, Mr. Livingston, with men and materials to make a desperate effort to get her aftont, are on the Baltimore. If the Baltimore arrives previous to the departure of the London, I will add to this hasty—sketch a posteript. giving what further particulars there is time CHIPPEWA.

P. S. The Baltimore has just reached the ing dead ahead. She found it impossible to reach Cop-per Harbor, and was put about with a view of resching Grand Island, which was also found impossible. No al-ternative was then left but for her to ride out the gale, which she did nobly. Great praise is awarded Capt. Will-on and his noble crew for their gallant conduct during the hour of import perel. Some worder during the hour of iminent peril. Some five handred barrels of freight were thrown overboard belonging to the North-Western Mine, and Scuter & Co., of Eagle River. Temporary pipes will be furnished her as soon as possible, which are the principal recoder. possible, which are the principal repairs required.— sengers all returned, and very glad to reach terra

The People vs. Treasurer Cook.

The motion for summary process to oust Mr. Cook from the office of Treasurer of the State, which was argued several days since before Han, Malbone Watson, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, has been denied by him, with costs. We understand that the Judge, in an able opinion, reviews some of the "irrepulsrities, not to say illegalities," in the proceedings in the case on the part of the Autonov-General. The decision is based upon the ground, among others, that the Autonov-General, in making the application, violated a written stipulation entered into and signed by him at the Tompkins Circuit, etaying all proceedings upon the judgment for ten days after notice thereof should be served on Mr. Cook, and that, therefore, the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. The cause will now go regularly to the Court for last resort, whose decision both parties will patiently await.

Philadelphia News Leans. The motion for summary process to oust Mr.

Philadelphia News Items. buce of The N. T. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1852.

An immense number of the friends of Scott and Graham left the city this morning for Valley Forge, to participate in the grand Whig gathering at this place to-day. There were two special trains of cars—one departing at 7½ and the other at 10½ o'clock—both of which were literally crammed. John Price Wethertill, Esq., officiated as Chief Marshal of the Philadelphia Delwhich were interary crammed. John Price Wetherini, Esq., officiated as Chief Marshai of the Philadelphia Del-egation, supported by two special aids and twenty assist-ant marshais. Three of the finest bands of music in the city accumpanied the delegation; also the Chippews Give Chib. The members of the Wetherill Club, and other similar associations, went in omnibuses. A large number of Whigs likewise went in private conveyances. It was estimated that the City and County of Philadelphia

sent to this great Scott and Graham demonstration of Eastern Pennsylvania, not less than 3,000 persons. Besides the attraction of eminent Whit speakers, a roasted ex and other good things were prepared.

John P. Hale, the condidate of the Free Democracy for President, strived in our city gesterday from Pittsburgh. He was received by his friends at the cars. Schuylkill Fifth and Market-sts., and was conducted to the Girard House. In the afternoon he was entertained at the house of Mr. William B. Thomas, and at 3 o'clock Schuylkill Fifth and Market-sts, and was conducted to the Girard House. In the aftermoon he was entertained at the house of Mr. William B. Thomas, and at 3 o'clock he received his friends in the Commissioner's Hell, Spring Garden. In the evening, at 2 o'clock, a mass meeting was held at the same place. The Hall was com-pletely or wided, and many were unable to get in. The meeting inside was called to order by Gorge F. Gordon, who stated the object of the meeting to be to give a welcome to the standard-bearer of Freedom—John P. Uslo.

Hale
Mr. Hale entered the Hall in company with W. B. Mr. Haie energy the first in the shoulders of the crowd, amid much entinelasm. It was some time before he could reach the stand—the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Mr. Hale spoke for two hours in a very effective manner, to the great grafification of the meetto the Chil.

At the close of his speech the crowd passed round to abake hands with him. About 300 ladies were present and entered fully into the spirit of the meeting. Mr. Haie left the Grand House this morning, in company with George F. Gordon, on his way home, by way of New-York and Reston.

John Farrel, a colored hod-carrier, was killed in this city this morning by falling from a new building.

John Law was drowned in the Delaware River, at this city, yesterday evening.

FREE DELAWARE NEGRO IN A STATE OF SLAVERY.—The suit of a free Delaware negro will take place in North Carolina in November next, under the following circumstances: William Tillion was sold by order of the Court of Kent County, for some crime or misdemenor in 1840, for two months and one day. He was bought by Jacob R. Griffin, Mr. Griffin sold him to somebody; however, nothing was heard of him until it was found he was in the possession of Mr. T. A. Vestal, of Waynesburg. North Carolina, who purchased him about eighteen months since for \$1,700. Tillison ran away from Mr. Vestal, and was caught again. Upon Mr. Vestal asking him why he run away, he insisted that he was free, which led that gentleman to write to Dover for the facts, and found, sure enough, that it was as Tillison, whose name had been changed to Tom Hyer, had stated, that he was legally cititled to freedom. This negro, for the last twelve years, has been unjustly held in slavery. We are informed by those who have the best opportunities of knowing, that at least a negro a week is sold out of the State of Delaware. As the law for this the sale of slaves out of the State, unless by an order from the Court and as orders from the Court for FREE DELAWARE NEGRO IN A STATE OF SLAVfor his the sele of slaves out of the State, unless by an order from the Court, and as orders from the Court for such sales do not reach a tithe of that number—the excess are either kidnapped or sold illegally. This information we do not get from an Abolitionist, but from a gentleman who is a -laveholder hinself, and whose frequent visits to slave prisons in Baltimore and other places have given him the very best opportunities of information. From all we have heard we have not the lesst doubt a great many slaves, who have the credit of running away from this State, have been conveyed on the back track of the under ground railroad—going to the South instead of the North.

[Delaware Republican. fortide the sale of slaves out of the State, t

We find in The Belvidere (N. J.) Intel-We find in The Belvidere (N. J.) Intelligencer the following singular and shocking aftair: On Fridsy the 15th inst, Wilson Davis a farmer residing near Millord, Hunterdon County, in this State, was attacked by a large dog, of which he was the owner, and dreedfully mangled. Mr. Davis had gone out a short distance from his house to pick apples, the dog accompanying him. The dog shortly commenced chasing some chickens, when Mr. D. called him off. This occurred the second time; and Mr. D., observing that the dog new watched him closely, kept his eye upon him. The dog, seeing this, moved away, until Mr. D. stooped to pick up apples, when he turned about, attacked him and threw him to the ground. The noise brought to Mr. Davis help his wide and a lad some 13 years of age. The boy fell to clubbing the dog, and knocked one go his held, but setzed Mr. D. again by the heel. While in this position, a stake was placed across the dog's neck, one end under the body of Mr. D., and the other end held down by Mrs. D. While thus secured, the boy cut the dog's throat with a knife.

The flesh was torn in several places on Mr. Davis's arms, and he was otherwise wounded. He was assisted to his house; and we learn that his recovery is doubtful.

We published yesterday, says The Dayton Gazete, the account furnished by rumor of an almost incredible robbery. We have since seen the gentleman robbed, and he assures us that the story, as we related it, is substantially true. He is a German, by the name of Henry Lorenz, who is employed as assistant teacher in the German District school kept on St. Clair st. Returning from the city to his boarding house in McPherson-st. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, he was seized by several rullians who were concealed in the bridge. They forced a gas between his teeth, and then stuffed his mouth full of the unswory dirt so plenty on the bridge floor. Having thus "silenced him, they bound his feet together and his hands behind his back, robbed him of \$13 in money, and threw him from the bridge down to the bed of the river. The spot where he fell happened to be soft sand, from which the water receded; and being light in person, this saved him from broken, bonce. He managed to get his feet cose and to find his way home—no doubt greatly to the disappointment of the scoundrels, who meant to dispose of him far differently. We published yesterday, says The Day-

We find the following in a late letter of the excellent Genoa correspondent of The Newark Daily Advertiser:
"Mr. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Constantinople, is at

"Mr. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Constantinopie, is all present on a visit to Vienna, whither he has gone for the benefit of Mrs. M., whose health it is thought may be re-stored by the use of mineral waters in that vicinity. The case of Kev. Dr. King, at Athens, is probably disposed of. It is understood here that this excellent missionary in some respects misconceived his rights in his recent in some respects misconceived his rights in his recent controversy, and that the Government of Greece we controversy, and that the Government of Greece was not wholly in the wrong. His imprisonment was very brief, and the sentence of banishment will not be exe-cuted against bim. The Doctor, I hear, has been able to accumulate some property during his long and useful residence in that capital, now crumbling away."

The Grand Division of the Sons of Tempersisce of New Jersey met on Wednesday at Trenton. The report of the Grand Patriarch showed a flourishing state of affairs. About 40 new members were admitted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing

George P. Rex, of Hunterdon, Grand Worthy Parch; Thomas E. Roberts, of Gioucester, Grand Wor-Associate; Henry B. Howell, Jr., of Trenton, Grand the: William N. Searles, of Newark, Grand Treatseries: Valuam S. Searles, of Newark, Grand Treasurer; John O. Raum, of Treaton, Grand Conductor; H. S. Cade, of Gloucester, Grand Sentinel; Rev. J. L. Janeway, of Flemington, Grand Chaplain,
The sessions for the enguing year will be as follows:
In January at Trenton, April at Paterson, July at Free-

On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock,

On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, it appears, a dance was going on at the Hibernia Exchange, on the levee between Wainut and Vinesta.—most of the party, as is usual in such cases, being very much intoxicated. One of the company, Patrick Samon, stepped up to the bar and gave the landlord. Chas. Leenard, a \$5 bill in payment for liquor the company had drank. In a few minutes he called for the change, when Leonard denied having received the money. Shannen insisted that he gave him the bill, harsh words followed, and the lie passed, whereupon Leonard seized Shannen, telled him to the floor, and beat him and kicked him in the stounch, so that he died in sive minutes after the first blow was struck. Leonard was arrested. Cincinnati Nonpariel.]

A letter from Staunton, Va., to The Balmore Sun, says: The young man, Grim, whose trist or robbing the United States Mail has been delayed or for robbing the United States Mail has been delayed a few days, when brought into Court, yesterday, plead quilty," whereupon Judge Rockenbrough sentenced him to two years' confinement in the United States Penitentiary. There is an affecting and melancholy incident connected with this young man's cruninal history, which goes to exhibit the strength of parental affection. When the tather heard that his son had been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail, be exclaimed—"Have my grey hairs been brought to see this!" and then fell. He was taken to his bed, and died in a few days of a broken heart. The young man was from Hampshire Co., Va. The Norwich Courier, in speaking of the

The Norman Courter, in speaking of the Wing meeting in that city last week, which was addressed by Win. E. Robinson, says: One of our Norwich citizens, who was present at the meeting, informs us that it was one of the most enthusiastic political gatherings he ever attended; and that, as he was passing along the street, after the close of the meeting, he overheard some distressed Loco-Focos in carnest conversaheard some distressed Loco-Focos in carmest conversa-tion at the corner of the street. "I would rather have given style if NYDRID DOLLARS," said one, "than to have had that fellow come here at this time."

Col. Isaac Wayne, the only son of Major General Anthony Wayne, the only son of Major General Anthony Wayne, of the Revolutionary War, died on Monday hast at his residence in Chester Courty. Fa. in the S3d year of his age. Col. Wayne was an excellent citizen and well worthy of the distinguished name he here. In early times he took a prominent part in the politics of the State, and was formerly in the State Senate, besides holding other offices. He was also the candidate for Gevernor of the Federal party in 1814, in opposition to Gov. Snyder. Dr. Bornstein, editor of the Anzeiger des

Menday, by two women with cowhides. The Doctor had the husbands of the two women bound over to keep had the husbands of the two women bound over to keep the peace, and the wives, to rescent the insults offered to their husbands, whose hands were thus tied by the law, took the matter in hand. These latties should attend the Women's Rights Convention, and learn better man-

The Selectmen of Natick acknowledge the receipt of \$182 for the use of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who were so cruelly murdered in Natick about a month since. Sixty-four dollars of the amount were raised from charitable persons in Boston. To A true bill has been returned at Lowell. Mass., against Thomas Casey for the murder of Mr. Tay lor at Natick, and the case has been carried up to the

THE TABERNACLE COURSE.

The Gradations of the Animal Kingdom.

The Second Lecture of this course was delivered last evening before a numerous and attentive audience, by Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University. Professor A commenced his lecture with the remark that the great diversities in the Animal Kingdom presented the first difficulty in the way of the scientific inquirer. When we look at the boundless variety of animal life which is found on the surface of the earth, in the sir, and in the water, we seek for some principle of affinity by which the different orders may be classified. In doing this we must take into account not only the external differences which appear, but the internal structure, the mode of production and growth, the organs of autrition, and in short, everything which exhibits a charecteristic mark of distinction or resemblance. An obvious peculiarity is furnished at first view, by

the organs of locomotion, and thus we class together all animals with four legs as quadrupeds. We easily form also a separate group of birds, but when we come to exemine the inferior orders, it is difficult to detect a leading feature, by which they can be arranged. was not until after the contributions of the immortal CUVIER to the science of Natural History, that an accurate system was established. That great man divided the animal kingdom into four leading classes, according to the general plan of structure which rules in each These are the radiata, mollusca, articulata, and certebra-The radiate present the most imperfect specimens of animal organization. The structure, which shows no traces of a nervous system, proceeds from a central point, and radiates as it were to a common periphery. Hence the name. Types of this order are found in the polype, the star-fish, and the jelly-fish. The mollusca form a gradation of a higher character. They have a partial circulation of the blood, they breathe through gills, and exhibit the outlines of a nervous system. The three classes into which moliuscous animals are divided may be represented by the clam, the snail, and the cuttle-fish. The articulata are so called from the body and limbs being composed of separate parts, or joints, and are also subdivided into three classesworms, crustaces, and insects. The vertebrata com pose the highest order of animal structure. They are distingui-hed by the possession of a vertebral column pervaded by a nervous tissue, which communicates with the brain. This order is divided into fishes, birds, reptiles and mammalia. But although there is an ascending gradation in these orders, considered in their general functions and structure, it is a mistake to suppose that they form a continuous series. The chain is often interrupted by imperfect, unequal links. As a whole, each order is superior to the next below it in the classification, but it is also true, that there are individual classes in a lower order superior to other individual classes in a higher order. This point, as well as the specific properties of the different orders, was explained at length by Prof. A., and illustrated by diagrams on the black-board greatly to the satisfaction of the audience. In the clos ing portions of the lecture, Prof. A. considered the subject of fossil remains in connection with the views he had presented, and terminated his remarks amidst the applause of the audience.

Prof. Agassiz speaks with remarkable fluency and case, with a slight foreign accent, and often rising to a chaste eloquence belonging to the appropriate sphere of scientific discussion. His command of the English language in extemporaneous discourse is no less striking than his evident familiarity with the whole wide domain of Natural History.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Wallack's Theater-Foor Cousin Walter: Spring and Autumn Broadway Theater-The Irish Broom Maker; It's the Custom, Burton's Theater-Begone Duil Care. The Toolker, Nithe's Garden-Loudon Assurance; Barber of Seville.
Society Labrary-Bryan's Gallery of Christian Art.
Earnoun's Museum-The Orphan's Dream, etc.
Wood's Minstres, No. 444 Broadway-Concert every evening.
National Academy of Design-Merran's Model of San Francisc
Nito's Concert Saloun-Theodors Electicit's Classical Solivee.

The weather holds fair, but hourly

RESPECT FOR MR. WEBSTER .- There was a very general observance of the day of Mr. Webster's funeral (yesterday) in this City. In compliance with the request of the City Government, business was very generally suspended at noon—stores were closed, half-must flags and other signs of mourning displayed; seventy minute guns were fired from the Battery, the Church and fire bells tolled, &c., &c.

MERRIAM'S MODEL OF SAN FRANCISCO, at the National Academy of Design, is constructed upon a scale of 25 feet to the inch, occupies a space of square feet, and appears to be ingeniously and correctly done. The ground, buildings, water and shipping are colored in imitation of nature. By a little aid from the immegination you stand upon the hills in the rear of San Francisco and look down upon the impromptu City of the Golden Gate-its bay, shipping piers, plaza, streets, public and private buildings, and the evidences of the rapid improvement. The scene represents about two miles square of space, including the city and har-

STEANSHIP WASHINGTON .- The Washington, (seized by the U. S., it will be recollected, on a charge of smuggling.) has been bonded in the sum of \$80,000, Shepherd Knapp, Esq., being the surety, and justifying in the sum of \$160,000.

BIOGRAPHY OF DANIEL WEBSTER .- A SCAsonable pamphlet has just been issued by Dewitt & Davenport, containing a sketch of the life and public services of the departed statesman.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-TWO FIREMEN IN-JURED.—About 2 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire broke out in a small building in the rear of No. 36 Rooseveltst., occupied by Morris Gleeson as a stable. The firemen were soon on the ground, but in consequence of the inaccessible nature of the building they were unable to save it from destruction. The flames communicated to the large six story brick building Nos. 23 and 234 Madison st., owned by Daniel Buhler, and occupied on the first fleor by John Brown as a milk and butter dépôt, and J. Butler as a grocery and liquor store : second floor by Mr. Buhler for storage; third and fourth floors by John Brown, bedstead and table manufacturer : fifth and sixth floors by Mr. W. Dewey, varnisher and

Owing to the great quantity of light and combustible material in this building the flames spread throughout the premises with the most astonishing rapidity, and soon defied the united and energetic exertions of the gallant firemen. At this time great consternation prevailed in the vicinity, and many families fled in haste from their dwellings, leaving their property a prey to the devouring element. At 34 o'clock the front, rear and side walls of the large building fell in with a tremendous crash, completely demolishing the roof of the adjoining house. No. 25, occupied on the lower door by Miss Brown as a fancy store, upper part by Officer Glosson, of the Fourth Ward Police. This building was also slightly injured by fire, and the furniture of the occupants materially injured by the water used in ex-The buildings Nos. 21, 19 and 17, occupied below by

John C. Ridden, butcher; Ed. Moriesy, grocer, and others; upper part by families, were nearly destroyed by fire, which communicated to them from the stable in which the fire originated. Several buildings in the rear of Nos. 34 and 32 Roosevelt-st., occupied throughout by a number of poor families, were materially damaged by are, and the property of the occupants greatly injured and destroyed by water. The loss is as follows : Mr. Buhler's loss on building

in Madison st., about \$6,500; insured for \$3,000 in Astor Insurance Company. Mr. John Brown estimates his loss at \$8,000; no insurance. J. Butler, loss from \$1,500 to \$2,000; no insurance; Mr. Buhler's loss on stock stored in building, about \$3,500; no insurance. Mr. Dewey's loss shout \$3,000; no insurance.

John C. Ridden, butcher, loss about \$200; no insurance. Edward Morriesy, damage by water about Mr. Gleeson, policeman-loss about \$300. Miss

Brown, fancy store-damage by water about \$100 Damage to building No. 25 Madison-st. about \$500. Loss of poor families in adjoining buildings about \$2,000-no insurance.

Two firemen, one named Thomas Hay, other name not ascertained, attached to Engine Co. No. 15, were seriously injured by the falling of a wall of build ing No. 23, while in the discharge of their duty. They were properly cared for by the other members of their

Capts. Ditchett of the Fourth, Leonard of the See Hopkins of the Third, Brennan of the Sixth Conter of the Fifth, and others, were present with police force, and materially assisted the firence, sides protecting the property saved from the bear buildings. The origin of the fire is not know though it is supposed to have been the result of knowness on the part of some persons engaged should

The alarm of fire on Thursday night a late hour, was caused by the burning of a late hour, was caused by the burning of a table at the corner of King and Hudson-sts. Engine Ca 48 and Hose Co. No. 12 came together at the corner Hemmond and Hudson-sts, when a general fight existence were thrown and several persons body in John Ferguron a ranner with No. 48 was caught Officer Wallace with a stone in his hand and arrotes

AN OUTRAGEOUS ACT OF MALICE.-Thursday evening an individual giving his name as a McGesy, was taken into custody by Officer Lefters, the Ninth Ward, on complaint of Mr. Chas C. Leigher charges McGeey with malicious mischief. Relative this case Assistant Capt. Tuff. of the Ninth Ward Polemakes the following report to Chief Marsell. Henry Jas. McGeny was observed by Officer Lefferts to the a firebrand on the large tent of the Chy Tempera.
Alliance in Juckson Square (junction of Greenwicke and Thirteenth at) burning a large hole in the man The tent was filled at the time with a large and and many rashed to the door, some were throughout and trampled under foot and badly injured." These cused was committed for examination by Justice Sta

RE-SENTENCE OF CLARK AND SULLIVES. These men were brought up in the Supreme Car vesterday forenoon by the Sheriff, pursuant to direct -but, on motion of the District Attorney, were feher remanded to the 29th November, being theday the next meeting of the Court.

In this case, referred to yesterday, it should be been said that the case was taken, on exception to the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals by District Atterney. The Supreme Court, on appair the case to it from the Oyer and Terminer, by ite er's counsel, having held that the charge of the his on the trial, that it is murder if the intention to kills isted at the moment of striking the blow, though at previously, was erroneous; and that it was necess to show that the design existed previous to striking to blow, however short a time, in order to constitute der. The Court of Appeals reversed this decision holding that it is murder, even if the intention had as been formed till the moment of striking the blow, and sent the case back for sentence of death anew.

SIXTH-AVENCE RAILROAD .- On and after the 1st November, the cars going up will leave the corner of Chambers st. and West Broadway between & hours of 5 and 6 A M every 15 minutes; between A.M. and S.P.M. every 4 minutes; between SP.M. ad midnight every 15 minutes; and between midnightes 5 A.M. every 30 minutes. The care down will be Forty-third-st, at the same time.

FOR THE EAST .- On Monday next, the how of starting the Fall River steamers will be changed from 5 o'eleck to 4 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Haydock, the ex-Wood-Sawyer,

Hudsen, will lecture on Temperance on Sunday, o'clock A. M., foot of Market-street; 2 o'clock P. K. foot of Grand-street; 4 o'clock, foot of Third-street o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 335 Third-street o'clock, No. 25 Avenue D. VETERAN CORPS OF 1812-13-14 -- An &

journed meeting of the Veteran Corps was held be evening at American Hall, corner of Broadway of Grand-st., for the purpose of completing arrangemen for a celebration on the 25th of November next, said so to transact other business.

The Hoxie Guards went on a target a cursion yesterday to Harlem. They mustered 120 ma all good Whigs and true. There was some excellen shooting, and some fine prizes were disposed of

Singing Choirs .- In The Musical World this week, we notice an article on Lowell Mason's pop ular collection of Sacred Music, criticising that we known production in a fair and kindly spirit, but pas ing out several faults which interfere with its praction utility. The discussion is full of instruction and hterest to our singing choirs both in town and country and will no doubt produce a senation in the much world.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Permit me to call the attention of our Caporation through your columns to the Tunnel at Yetville, over the track of the Harlem Railread—about by the New-Haven Co.—which is within the limits of the jurisdiction. I am a daily traveler on the road, and different times have had good opportunities of careiry observing the want of strength and solidity of this greater. Without entering into speculations as to the witces that led to its construction, it must be seen by its most casual observer, that at present it is not a feeling. ture. Without entering into speculations as to the witces that led to its construction, it must be seen by it most casual observer, that at present it is not, of set can be, of the slightest utility; but, on the contration is imminently dangerous, as large pieces of rock he twice fallen on the track, previous to the two that he are twice fallen on the track, previous to the two that he are morning of the 21st inst. Your paper, is noticing to occurrence, mentions that the rocks, "rolled from he embankment," which is erroneous. I came on the ket Haven train, which immediately followed the Raise train, which the section to beel, and Hearmed from the morthern entrance, and gave the unnel, he saw a rock on the track hes 30 feet from the northern entrance, and gave the mainly full from the arch another piece, (which I should lake weighed two tune or more,) but being so near it was possible to stop entirely, and therefore the accelest the locemotive. In examining the fissure make by the cost that had crumbled and fallen, I observed the roturn of the arch and cracks, probably made during to operation of blasting, were also apparent in many pass and I was fully convinced that there is not safety weight on the roof of the arch to keep it firm. If the of the pieces of rock I have alluded to had fallen also one of the heavily laden passenger trains was pass through the tunnel, there is no calculating the weight on the roof of the arch to keep it firm. If the of the pieces of rock I have alluded to had fallen also one of the heavily laden passenger trains was passent through the tunnel, there is no calculating the ladie of the N. H. train told me that from his knowled of the Weakness of the tunnel, he never passent through it without feeling that he was rusal a gauntlet for his life. And for myself, I can assure it makes me feel unconfortable to know that while am passing this place tune weight of took are appeared to the contract of the tunnel, he never passend the place that weight of the train is labelied to the contract am passing this place turns weight of rock are suggested over my head, which the jar of the train is lab to bring down upon me; and I regard it rather a mark of divine favor when I issue from out the mainto the open air unharmed. The many steambests railroad accidents that have lately happened are so ings to us to keep a viniant eye in reliation to the effect of our conveyances. This tunnel is a monstreap, a should be publicly decried as jeopardizing the lies thousands of our felloweitirens, and by its repasswarnings to prove the charmel-house to every trails passes under it. I call upon our City Government examine this tunnel, and protest against its long maining without a sub-arch, or have the useless has itself entirely removed, that we may not ultimately another to the long list of horrible occurrence, we sioned by neglect of inconsiderate officials.

C. W. Loder, No. 83 Cedars. am passing this place turs weight of rock are seed over my head, which the jar of the train is

STRANGERS .- At the Aston, Rev. J. W.

STRANGERS.—At the Astor, Rev. J. R. Trench, Washington; P. Monteath, Albany; B. A. Licole, Boston; C. Rhedes, St. Louis; Geo. Seaver, Boston, A. E. Swazev, Taunton; H. G. Joly, Quebes; Gea. A. Granger, Canandaigun; J. F. Seymour, Udca; R. Forsyth, Newburgh; P. M. Ryersen, New Jersey, Parke, Yenkers; H. P. Fairbanks, Boston; Rev. Faust Bishop, England; S. S. Lee, Baltimore.

At the Metropolitan, Capt. Hayden, U. S. Arm, Dr. L. H. Stone, Arnoy; C. Warwick, Elehmand; J. Flansgan, Phila.; J. H. Long, Beston; R. French, J. Flansgan, Phila.; J. H. Long, Beston; R. French, D. W. Thompson, Bridgeport; W. Knox, New-Orleans; Capt. Robins, Boston; W. V. Barcalow, Cincinnati; J. Butler, Phila.; D. H. Gordon, Va.; T. J. Wilson, Balmore; Hy. Day, Florida; Stephen H. Dillays, Synass, At the Invinc, T. Fexon, Albany; Rev. G. H. & Knight, Leroy; J. P. Doan, St. Louis; Capt. Saleik Troy; W. M. Baily, Canada; M. Jordon, U. S. da Fredoria; J. S. Weston, St. Louis; Capt. Saleik Troy; W. M. Baily, Canada; M. Jordon, U. S. da Fredoria; J. S. Weston, St. Louis; H. Ely, Ohio; B. L. Luibert, U. S. Navy; J. R. Riley, Jeferson C. Mardat, M. Alpine, Alpine; W. A. Vinton, Maine.

FOUND IN THE WATER—Suspicion of Mardet.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at Bellers Hespital, upon the body of an unknown man about a years of age, who was found in the dock at James. East River. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Charles A. Budd, when it appeared that the decay had received a severe wound on the head, just above the left eye, but the physician was unable to state whether the wound had been inflicted before or after death. To Jury rendered a verdict that the decays of came to his death by drowning, under circumstance, to then, as known. The Jury also state that they are unable to all whether the injuries were accidentally received in fair whether the injuries were accidentally received in fairs, or whether they were inflicted by the bands of some medicious person, with the intent of taking life. The decay are was about five feet eight inches in light had dark hair and whiskers. He was dreared in a gray mixed sack cost, corderoy pents, checked number shirt, and hoots.